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# In memoriam Pieter Kaas (1915-1996)

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The malacologist Pieter Kaas (born on 14 November 1915) died on 8 June 1996. Kaas is best known for his numerous publications on worldwide Polyplacophora, covering the period 1952 to date, particularly the monograph jointly authored by Kaas & Van Belle, of which five volumes were published to date. He also wrote an authorative volume on the Dutch marine molluscs (1942, co-author A.N.Ch. ten Broek). Most of the beautiful and scientifically correct drawings were done by himself. Kaas earned a living as a successful author of children's books and later as biology teacher in a secondary school. The obituary below describes his life and work and concludes with a malacological bibliography and a list of the 100 new taxa and 4 new names proposed by Kaas (42 together with R.A. Van Belle and 2 with H.L. Strack).

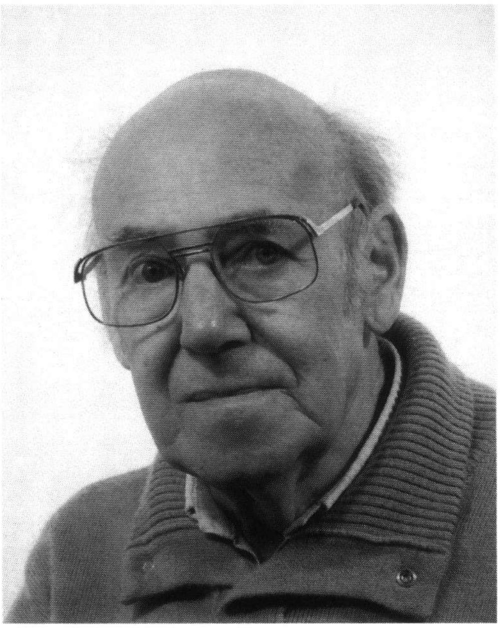
Key words: Polyplacophora, history of malacology, obituary.

With the sudden death of Piet Kaas on 8 June 1996, the Nederlandse Malacologische Vereniging lost one of its oldest and most faithful members, malacology lost a dedicated scholar, and some of us lost a dear friend.

I met Piet during one of my trips to the library of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (now Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum) in 1977 (I was 18 then). Apparently someone in the museum had told him that I was also interested in chitons. He entered the library and simply said: "So you must be the young man interested in chitons", and we started our first discussion on chitons. Of course, as I had used so many of his papers, I was delighted. Subsequently I was invited to his house, which I left with my hands full of reprints and chitons, and my head full of new information. I knew him as a hard working and knowledgeable but modest man, and always helpful. He helped me with my first paper on chitons, and he continued to give me advice through the years.

In 1988 I visited Piet Kaas to interview him. I wanted to start a 'chiton newsletter' and thought that an interview with Piet would be a good item. The newsletter never materialized, but the recorded interview remained, and became an important source of information for this obituary.

Pieter Kaas was born on 14 November 1915 in Amsterdam, but spent most of his life in The Hague or in places near The Hague. At the age of 10 he remained several years in Scheveningen. His parents' house was located just behind the dunes. He only had to cross the dunes to reach the sea and as many young boys do he began to collect shells. Piet recalled a trip he made at the age of 14. It was during a very hard winter that he and his school friend Bob ten Broek walked from Scheveningen to Hoek van Holland (about 35 km). During this trip they collected shells and bags full of dead birds, a few of which were stuffed by the taxidermist of the School Museum in The Hague. His room now became a small museum, and visitors to the house could not leave before they had seen his collection. But things got serious after he obtained the book by Dorsman 'De schelpen van ons strand en hoe ze te herkennen'. He now could identify


Fig. 1. Pieter Kaas in the 1980s.

all the shells he collected, and he did not need to make up names himself (although later he was forced to do so again when naming new species of chitons!).

In 1935 he finished the college of education, but during the depression it proved very difficult to get a permanent appointment as a teacher. Instead, he managed to get a position as sports writer for the newspaper 'Voorwaarts' (Arbeiderpers) in Rotterdam, a job which lasted until the building in which the newspaper was housed was destroyed by the German bombing-raid in 1940.

Piet became a member of the Nederlandse Malacologische Vereniging (NMV) in 1936 and was one of the few remaining early members. He was editor of the 'Correspondentieblad van de Nederlandse Malacologische Vereniging' in 1954. His last public appearance for the NMV was in 1993 when he gave a lecture on deepwater chitons during a minisymposium on chitons.

During the 1930's Kaas remained befriended with Ten Broek. Both were active malacologists especially working on the Dutch malacofauna. As by now the book by Dorsman did not meet their needs any more, they decided that a new book had to be written. And so they did; in 1942 it appeared under the title 'Nederlandse zeemollusken'. For a long time it remained the classic book for many starting Dutch malacologists. The manuscript was already completed in 1939, but it took some years to find a publisher. Several years later they worked on a new edition, for which Piet had drawn new figures. Unfortunaly Ten Broek, who worked for an oil company, had to leave for Venezuela, and the project was abandoned.

By that time Piet and his wife Miep, who had no children of their own, had taken care of three children of a cousin who had to work abroad, but wanted them to be raised in the Netherlands. They stayed for seven years, but other foster-children followed. Piet earned his living by writing children's books (sometimes together with Miep). No less than 300 books were written! None was written under his own name, instead he used about 40 pseudonyms. In addition to children's books he also wrote one novel.

Six years passed in which no malacological work was done. After that he corresponded a lot with collectors abroad, as he wanted to improve his collection by exchanging specimens. One of his correspondents was the reverend Benjamin J. Weeding from Adelaide, South Australia, a prolific collector, with a keen interest in chitons. Piet also was interested in this group. Weeding loved the fact that someone in Europe had taken up the study of chitons, and Piet was sent Australian chitons by the hundreds. The more chitons he received, the more his interest grew, until a stage was reached that he totally neglected the rest of the collection and only worked on these peculiar eight valved shells.

In the early sixties Piet sought another, more social, occupation. He thought that writing children's books was a fine way to make one's living, but it lead to few contacts. He tried to compensate this by working as a tour guide in the summer months. As a married man this 'sailor's life' did not suit him, and he started looking for another job. He accepted a post as teacher in a secondary school. At the same time he started to study biology in Utrecht, something he always wanted to do, but did not get the chance when he was young. It is significant that in this period, the sixties, not one paper was published. Apparently his job combined with his biology study did not leave him time to work on molluscs.

Piet did a lot of fieldwork in his younger days, especially in the Netherlands, the Mediterranean and Brittany, but this was before he became interested in chitons. In fact, he did not collect many chitons; however, unidentified material from institutions from all over the world was sent to him. His first major work on chitons 'Polyplacophora of the Caribbean region' was published in 1972. His great artistic skills are evident from his work. He much preferred drawings to photographs stating that photographs were not so detailed as good drawings and that one observes better when drawing.

He came in contact with Richard Van Belle when Piet reacted on a paper written by Van Belle in 1975. The first joint project with Van Belle was the 'Catalogue of living chitons' which was published in 1980. This critical catalogue contained all existing chiton names and proved an indispensable tool for chiton workers. Shortly afterwards they planned to start a monograph in which all known recent chiton species would be described and illustrated. The last monograph on this class of molluscs was published by Pilsbry in 1892-1894. Although this work still remains of great importance, it is now outdated. Between 1985 and 1994 five volumes of the 'Monograph of Living Chitons' appeared with a total of 1440 pages, in which about 540 species are described, of which 38 are new to science. At present the sixth volume is almost completed, and efforts are made to finish it, so that it can be published as soon as possible. The destiny of the last one or two volumes which still have to be composed is uncertain, but it would be a great pity if the monograph remained unfinished.

In March 1981, just after his retirement, Piet was appointed honorary assistant by the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie in Leiden, which institution now also houses his collection. His involvement with chitons by then was no longer a hobby, but a serious study which he considered his main occupation. Piet was considered the leading expert in the study of chitons. As the few existing specialists are scattered all over the world, Piet maintained an extensive correspondence, and he was well informed on the current research in this field.

He was an invited lecturer at the Symposium on the Biology of Polyplacophora held in conjunction with the annual American Malacological Union meeting at Key West, Florida in July 1987. This was the first time he set foot in an airplane and the first trip he made outside Europe. It gave him the opportunity to meet many chiton specialists he knew only from his correspondence. From his enthusiastic stories after his return, I know he had enjoyed every minute of his stay in Florida.

He hoped to be able to complete his magnum opus, but he was realistic and knew very well that, considering his advanced age, there was a chance that his wish would not be fulfilled. Nevertheless the five (six in the near future) volumes of the Monograph stand as a tribute to his important contribution to the knowledge of the Polyplacophora.

# MALACOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF P. KAAS

The bibliography which follows covers all of Piet Kaas's malacological publications. All titles are arranged in chronological order; when possible the exact dates of publication are given. The dates of publication of the 'Catalogue of living chitons' and 'Monograph of living chitons' are taken from annotated copies in Kaas's library. It is important to note that although the third volume of the 'Monograph of living chitons' is dated 1987, it was in fact published in January 1988. A few publications will be published posthumously and are not included in this list.


1937a (August 1). Over het voorkomen van Eemfossielen langs de Zuidhollandse kust. — Basteria 2: 36-39, 1 pl.

1937b (November 1). Venus mercenaria L. Een nieuwe mollusk voor de Nederlandse Fauna. — Basteria 2: 58-60, 1 fig.

1939a (February 1). Zirfaea crispata (Linné 1758), var. truncata nov. var. — Basteria 4: 7-9, 1 pl.

1939b (November 1). Teuthologische aantekeningen. I. Inleiding. Historisch overzicht der Nederlandsche Cephalopodenfauna. Determineertabel voor de Nederlandsche Cephalopoden. — Basteria 4: 34-45.

1939c (November 1). Teuthologische aantekeningen. II. Ommatostrephes (Todarodes) sagittatus (Lamarck). — Basteria 4: 47-53, pl. 4 (with A.N.Ch. ten Broek).

1939d Malacologische Pinksterexcursie naar Zuid-Limburg. — De Lev. Nat. 44: 51-55, figs. 1-15 (with A.N.Ch. ten Broek).

1939e Aantekeningen over het transport van zeemollusken door drijvende voorwerpen. — De Lev. Nat. 44: 147-158, figs. 1-5 (with A.N.Ch. ten Broek).

1940 (May 1). Teuthologische aantekeningen. III. Ommotostrephes (Todarodes) sagittatus (Lamarck) (2). — Basteria 5: 1-5, 1 fig. (with A.N.Ch. ten Broek).

1942 Nederlandse zeemollusken: 1-232, figs. 1-44, pls. 1-16. Amsterdam (with A.N.Ch. te Broek).

1948a (June). Verrassende vondsten in schelpgruis van Texel. — De Lev. Nat. 51: 91-96, figs. 1-6.

1948b Verkeerd gewonden gastropoden. — De Lev. Nat. 61: 125, 1 fig.

1949 (December 14). A giant whelk. — J. Conch. Lond. 23: 72, pl. 3.

1952 (December). Keverslakken. — S.W.G. Tabellenserie 11: 1-7, 3 figs.

1953a (February). Loricata. — Corr.bl. Ned. Malac. Ver. 48: 431-432.

1953b (August). Ruilen van publicatie. — Corr.bl. Ned. Malac. Ver. 51: 481-482.

1953c (December 19). Notes on Loricata. 1. Ischnochiton (Lepidozona) berryanus Leloup, 1941, a synonym of I. (L.) nipponicus Berry, 1918. — Basteria 17: 55.

1954a (May, 8). Notes on Loricata. 2. On the occurrence of Chaetopleura fulva (Wood, 1815) on the Eastern coast of Latin America. 3. On the bibliography of Ischnochiton adamsii (Carpenter) and I. tenuisculptus (Carpenter). — Basteria 18: 14-19.

1954b (May, 19). Report on collection of Loricata from Manora Island, Karachi, with descriptions of three new species and a new variety. — Zool. Med. Leiden 33: 1-9, figs. 1-14.

1954c (August). Nieuwe vondsten van Ommatostrephes sagittatus (Lam.). — Corr.bl. Ned. Malac. Ver. 54: 515-516.

1954d (August). Voorlopig verslag van de excursie naar de Boudewijnsluis bij Antwerpen, op 25 april 1954. — Corr.bl. Ned. Malac. Ver. 54: 522.

1955 (October). Amerikaanse "thrillers". — Corr.bl. Ned. Malac. Ver. 60: 574-577.

1956 (December 15). Notes on Loricata. 4. Callistochiton (Lophochiton) carpenterianus nom. nov. for Callistochiton carpenteri Nierstrasz. — Basteria 20: 106-107.

1957a (December). De Loricata van de Nederlandse kust. Historisch overzicht. — Corr.bl. Ned. Malac. Ver. 73: 709-710.

1957b (December 28). Notes on Loricata. 5. On some preoccupied names. — Basteria 21: 83-87.

1958 (April). De Loricata van de Nederlandse kust. II. Systematisch overzicht. — Corr.bl. Ned. Malac. Ver. 75: 732-738.

1972 (July). Polyplacophora of the Caribbean region. — Stud. Fauna Curaçao 41(137): 1-162, figs. 1-247, pls. 1-9.

1974 (December 20). Notes on Loricata. 6. A new Ischnochiton from Brazil. 7. On the type of the genus Ischnochiton Gray, 1847. — Basteria 38: 93-97, figs. 1-7.

1976 (December 22). Notes on Loricata. 8. Description of a new Acanthochitona species from the Bay of Bengal. — Basteria 40: 119-122, figs. 1-6.

1977 (December 20). Notes on Loricata. 9. On the rediscovery of Lepidopleurus africanus Nierstrasz, 1906 and the systematic position of the taxon Parachiton Thiele, 1909. — Basteria 41: 81-86, figs. 1-6.

1978 (December 22). Notes on Loricata. 10. On the European Callochiton species. — Basteria 42: 73-75.

1979a (December). The chitons (Mollusca: Polyplacophora) of Mozambique. — Ann. Natal Mus. 23: 855-879, pls. 1-4.

1979b On a collection of Polyplacophora (Mollusca, Amphineura) from the Bay of Biscay. — Bull. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat., Paris (4)1,A(1): 13-31, pls. 1-5.

1980 (May 22). Catalogue of living chitons: 1-144. Rotterdam (with R.A. Van Belle).

1981a (July 15). The genus Lepidochitona Gray, 1821 (Mollusca: Polyplacophora) in the northeastern Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea. — Zool. Verh. Leiden 185: 1-43, figs. 1-128 (with R.A. Van Belle).

1981b (November). Scandinavian species of Leptochiton Gray, 1847 (Mollusca: Polyplacophora). — Sarsia 66: 217-229, figs. 1-10.

1981c (December). Een nostalgische excursie naar Rottumeroog (en naar de kop van Drente) 11-19 september 1981. — Corr.bl. Ned. Malac. Ver. 203: 1188-1196.

1982a (April 21). Ischnochiton dilatosculptus, a new species from Florida (Polyplacophora: Ischnochitonidae). — Nautilus 96: 40-42, figs. 1-9.

1982b (December 21). Leptochiton species (Polyplacophora: Leptochitonidae) of the Musorstom 1 (1976) and 2 (1980) Philippines expeditions. — Basteria 46: 87-92, figs. 1-13.

1985a (February 22). Monograph of living chitons. 1. Order Neoloricata: Lepidopleurina: 1-240, figs. 1-95, maps 1-45. Leiden (with R.A. Van Belle).

1985b (October 10). Monograph of living chitons. 2. Suborder Ischnochitonina. Ischnochitonidae: Schizoplacinae, Callochitoninae & Lepidochitoninae: 1-198, figs. 1-76, maps 1-40. Leiden (with R.A. Van Belle).

1985c (December 31). Notes on Loricata (Mollusca) 11-14. 11. New species of Leptochiton Gray, 1847, dredged off East London and Transkei, South Africa. 12. Ischnochiton obtusus Carpenter in Pilsbry, 1893, rediscovered. 13. On some little known chitons from the tropical western Pacific Ocean. 14. Ischnochiton (Stenosemus) vanbellei sp. nov., a new Mediterranean chiton. — Zool. Med. Leiden 59: 299-320, figs. 1-68, maps 1-2.

1985d (December 31). Chitons (Mollusca: Polyplacophora) procured by the French Benthédi-Expedition, 1977, and the MD 32-Réunion-Expédition, 1982, in the southwestern Indian Ocean. — Zool. Med. Leiden 59: 321-340, figs. 1-55, maps A-B.

1985e Les polyplacophores. In: L. Laubier & C. Monniot, Peuplements profonds du Golfe de Gascogne, Campagnes Biogas: 397-399. Brest.

1985f The genus Acanthochitona Gray, 1821 (Mollusca, Polyplacophora) in the north-eastern Atlantic Ocean and in the Mediterranean Sea, with designation of neotypes of A. fascicularis (L., 1767) and of A. crinita (Pennant, 1777). — Bull. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat., Paris 7, A: 579-609, figs. 1-92.

1986a (December 19). Two new species of Lepidochitona Gray, 1821 (Polyplacophora: Ischnochitonidae) from Senegal and the Cabo Verde Archipelago. — Basteria 50: 79-86, figs. 1-28 (with H.L. Strack).

1986b Revision of the chitons (Mollusca: Polyplacophora) from the coral reefs of Tuléar, SW. Madagascar, and of the Mascarene Islands. — Mésogée 46: 9-23, figs. 1-83.

1987 (June 1). Notes on Loricata. 15. A remarkable anomaly in Tonicella lineata (Wood). — Basteria 51: 21-23, figs. 1-10.

1988a (January 22). Monograph of living chitons. 3. Suborder Ischnochitonina. Ischnochitonidae: Chaetopleurinae & Ischnochitoninae (pars). Additions to vols. 1 & 2: 1-302, figs. 1-117, maps 1-52. Leiden (with R.A. Van Belle). The book is dated 1987, but was in fact published in 1988.

1988b (May 5?). Chitons (Mollusca: Polyplacophora) from the coasts of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. — Am. malac. Bull. 6: 115-130, figs. 1-72, table 1 (with R.A. Van Belle).

1988c (December 21). New species and a new genus of chitons (Mollusca: Polyplacophora) from Polynesian coral reefs. — Basteria 52: 139-145, figs. 1-30.

1989 (December 18). Notes on Loricata. 16. Chitons from the Gulf of Gabès, Tunisia. — Basteria 53: 91-92.

1990a (June 7). Monograph of living chitons. 4. Suborder Ischnochitonina: Ischnochitonidae: Ischnochitoninae (continued). Additions to vols. 1, 2 and 3: 1-298, figs. 1-116, maps 1-48. Leiden (with R.A. Van Belle).

1990b (November 26). New species and further records of known species of Polyplacophora from the tropical western Pacific. — Basteria 54: 175-186, figs. 1-43.

1991a (March 20). Mollusca Polyplacophora: Deep-water chitons from New Caledonia. In: A. Crosnier & P. Bouchet (eds.), Résultats des Campagnes Musorstom, vol. 7. — Mém. Mus. Natn. Hist. Nat. Paris (A) 150: 9-27, figs. 1-96, 1 map.

1991b (July 31). Chitons (Mollusca: Polyplacophora) procured by the CANCAP I-VII expeditions, 1976-86. — Zool. Med. Leiden 65: 89-98.

1992 (July 31). Lorentz Spengler's descriptions of chitons (Mollusca: Polyplacophora). — Zool. Med. Leiden 66: 49-90 (with J. Knudsen).

1993a (December 21). Ischnochiton mexicanus, a new abyssal chiton from the Gulf of Mexico (Polyplacophora, Ischnochitonidae. — Basteria 57: 107-109, figs. 1-9.

1993b (December 21). Particulazona milnei gen. et spec. n., a new genus and species of chiton from Australia, Northern Territory (Polyplacophora, Lepidochitonidae). — Basteria 57: 127-130, figs. 1-14.

1994a (May 2). Monograph of living chitons. 5. Suborder Ischnochitonina: Ischnochitonidae: Ischnochitoninae (concluded), Callistoplacinae; Mopaliidae. Additions to vols. 1-4: 1-402, figs. 1-141, maps 1-57. Leiden (with R.A. Van Belle).

1994b (July 7). A new species of Leptochiton Gray, 1847 (Mollusca: Polyplacophora) from the South Barbados accretionary prism. — Zool. Med. Leiden 68: 45-47, figs. 1-10.

1996 (December 31). Chitons (Mollusca: Polyplacophora) from the Seychelles with description of a new species. — Zool. Med. Leiden 70: 367-375. figs. 1-11.

## LIST OF MOLLUSCAN TAXA

All taxa described by Piet Kaas between 1939 and 1996 are listed alphabetically, with references to the preceding bibliography. Piet Kaas described 92 new species, two new variaties and five new genera of Polyplacophora. Of these, 42 were described together with R.A. Van Belle and two with H.L. Strack. In addition he introduced four new names of Polyplacophora and described one new variety of Bivalvia.

## POLYPLACOPHORA

### New species, variaties and names

*alborosea, Weedingia* (Kaas, 1988c: 140-143)
*alisonae, Acanthochitona* (Kaas, 1976: 119-122)

*americanus*, *Leptochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1985a: 91-93)
*amsterdamensis*, *Leptochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 11-13)
*arabica*, *Notoplax* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1988b: 127-128)
*bahamensis*, *Stenoplax* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1988a: 159-161)
*baliensis*, *Ischnochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 142-144)
*belliatus*, *Callistochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1994a: 151-153)
*benguelensis*, *Chaetopleura* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1988a: 95-97)
*biakensis*, *Callistochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1994a: 153-155)
*bigranosus*, *Ischnochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 138-139)
*bonairensis*, *Acanthochitona* (Kaas, 1972: 44-45)
*caboverdensis*, *Lepidochitona* (Kaas & Strack, 1986a: 79-83)
*cancelloides*, *Leptochiton* (Kaas, 1982b: 89-91)
*carpenterianus*, *Callistochiton (Lophochiton)* (Kaas, 1956: 106-107) Nom. nov. pro *Callistochiton carpenteri* Nierstrasz, 1905, non *Chiton (Callochiton) carpenteri* Clessin, 1903
*carnosa*, *Tonicia (Lucilina)* (Kaas, 1979a: 869-871)
*chaceorum*, *Ischnochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 167-169)
*cinnabaris*, *Callochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1985b: 46-48)
*clausadeae*, *Callochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1985b: 42-44) (nom. corr. Kaas, 1986a: 10)
*crassus*, *Ischnochiton* (Kaas, 1985d: 328-330)
*dalli*, *Hanleya* (Kaas, 1957b: 83) Nom. nov. pro *Lepidopleurus carinatus* Dall, 1927, non *Lepidopleurus carinatus* Leach, 1852
*delicatus*, *Ischnochiton (Stenosemus)* (Kaas, 1991a: 19-20)
*dilatosculptus*, *Ischnochiton* (Kaas, 1982a: 40-42)
*discernibilis*, *Connexochiton* (Kaas, 1991a: 17-18)
*dispersus*, *Leptochiton* (Kaas, 1985c: 300-302)
*elongata*, *Acanthochitona* (Kaas, 1972: 51-53)
*eugenei*, *Leptochiton (Parachiton)* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1985a: 180-182)
*ferreirai*, *Lepidozona* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1988a: 252-253)
*fornix*, *Leptochiton (Parachiton)* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1985a: 182-184)
*fremblyana*, *Tonicia* (Kaas, 1957b: 84) Nom. nov. pro *Chiton lineolatus* Frembley, 1827, non *Chiton lineolatus* Blainville, 1825
*gascognensis*, *Leptochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1985a: 63-65)
*geronensis*, *Leptochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1985a: 67-69)
*gloriosus*, *Leptochiton* (Kaas, 1985d: 324-326)
*goudi*, *Ischnochiton* (Kaas, 1996: 367)
*gowlettholmesae*, *Placiphorina* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1994a: 341-343)
*groschi*, *Chiton* (Kaas, 1979b: 864-866)
*haersoltei*, *Ischnochiton* (Kaas, 1954b: 5-7)
*herberti*, *Callochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 24-26)
*hystricosus*, *Craspedochiton* (Kaas, 1991a: 25-26)
*iberica*, *Lepidochitona* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1981a: 29-32)
*indecorus*, *Leptochiton (Parachiton)* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 14-16)
*interfissa*, *Acanthochitona* (Kaas, 1972: 53-55)
*javanica*, *Plaxiphora* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1994a: 279-280)
*jugotenuis*, *Acanthochitona* (Kaas, 1979a: 873-876)
*karachiensis*, *Ischnochiton* (Kaas, 1954b: 3-5)
*kilburni*, *Ischnochiton* (Kaas, 1979a: 857-858)
*kurniliratus*, *Leptochiton* (Kaas, 1985d: 333-336)
*laterorugosus*, *Chiton* (Kaas, 1986b: 16-17)

*laticostatus, Callistochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1994a: 132-134)
*leloupi, Leptochiton* (Kaas, 1979b: 16-18)
*limbata, Acanthochitona* (Kaas, 1986b: 18-20)
*lopesi, Ischnochiton* (Kaas, 1974: 93-95)
*meiringae, Leptochiton* (Kaas, 1985c: 305-306)
*mexicanus, Ischnochiton* (Kaas, 1993a: 107-109)
*micropustulosus, Leptochiton* (Kaas, 1994b: 45-47)
*milnei, Particulazona* (Kaas, 1993b: 127-130)
*monterosatoi, Lepidochitona* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1981a: 23-26)
*mooreana, Weedingia* (Kaas, 1988c: 143-145)
*natalensis, Chaetopleura* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 31-33)
*neocaledonicus, Callochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 26-28)
*nicklesi, Ischnochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 90-93)
*nierstrasziana, Rhyssoplax* (Kaas, 1957b: 85) Nom. nov. pro *Chiton reticulatus* Nierstrasz, 1905, non *Chiton reticulatus* Reeve, 1847
*oligosulculatus, Callochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1985b: 65-67)
*omanensis, Callistochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1994a: 146-148)
*perforatus, Ischnochiton (Stenosemus)* (Kaas, 1990b: 176-177)
*permodestus, Leptochiton* (Kaas, 1985c: 303-305)
*perscitus, Leptochiton* (Kaas, 1991a: 10-13)
*platynomenus, Connexochiton* (Kaas, 1979b: 25-28)
*poppei, Ischnochiton (Haploplax)* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1994a: 72-74)
*pseudovirgatus, Ischnochiton* (Kaas, 1972: 89-90)
*pulchra, Tegulaplax* (Kaas, 1991a: 23-24)
*ranjhai, Ischnochiton* (Kaas, 1954b: 8-9)
*reevei, Lepidozona* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1988a: 243-245)
*richardi, Notoplax* (Kaas, 1990b: 178-179)
*richeri, Notoplax* (Kaas, 1990b: 184-186)
*righii, Callistochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1994a: 134-136)
*robustus, Ischnochiton (Stenosemus)* (Kaas, 1991a: 20-21)
*rolani, Lepidochitona* (Kaas & Strack, 1986a: 83-86)
*ronaldi, Leptochiton (Parachiton)* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1985a: 179-180)
*rosea, Lepidochitona* (Kaas, 1972: 27-28)
*rostellata, Notoplax* (Kaas, 1990b: 179-184)
*sarsi, Leptochiton* (Kaas, 1981b: 225-227)
*sirenkoi, Lepidozona* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 49-51)
*sorsogonensis, Lepidozona* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1988a: 253-255)
*squamigercostatus, Callistochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1994a: 155-158)
*substriatus, Ischnochiton (Stenosemus)* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 75-76)
*subsulcatus, Callochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1985b: 40-41)
*tenuis, Leptochiton* (Kaas, 1979b: 18-21)
*tenuiscostata, Lepidozona* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 46-49)
*thalattius, Leptochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1985a: 65-67)
*tropica, Lepidozona liozonis* var. (Kaas, 1972: 25-27)
*vanbellei, Ischnochiton (Stenosemus)* (Kaas, 1985c: 316-319)
*vaubani, Leptochiton* (Kaas, 1991a: 13-14)
*vermiculus, Vermichiton* (Kaas, 1991a: 15-16)
*vitreolus, Ischnochiton (Stenosemus)* (Kaas, 1985d: 336-338)
*winckworthi, Chiton iatricus* var. (Kaas, 1954b: 2-3)

*woodwardi, Acanthochitona* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1988b: 126-127)
*xanthus, Leptochiton* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1990a: 9-11)

New genera

*Connexochiton* (Kaas, 1979b: 25-27)
*Particulazona* (Kaas, 1993b: 127)
*Placiphorina* (Kaas & Van Belle, 1994a: 341)
*Vermichiton* (Kaas, 1991a: 15)
*Weedingia* (Kaas, 1988c: 140)

## BIVALVIA

New variety

*truncata, Zirfaea crispata* var. (Kaas, 1939a: 7-9)